

SCHMIDT SEEN WITH BOY HE CALLED SON

Police Find Another Place Used by Girl's Slayer in His Operations.

PRIEST MURET'S COUSIN

Aachaffenburg Authorities Tell "The Sun" Dentist's Name Is Mueller.

A cable despatch to THE SUN from Aachaffenburg, Germany, last night says that investigation there indicates that Ernest A. Muret, under arrest as a counterfeiter and an accomplice of Hans Schmidt, slayer of Anna Ammiller, is Adolph Mueller of Mayence and a cousin of Schmidt.

According to the Aachaffenburg authorities the men occupied themselves a great deal in Germany several years ago with hypnotism and spiritualistic seances. They had a quarrel and were bitter enemies for a time, but were reconciled before Father Schmidt left for America.

This word from Germany offsets Schmidt's statement yesterday that he had known Muret only ten months. The slayer of Anna Ammiller says he quarrelled with Muret last month. Muret in a note from his cell in the Tombs said last night:

"Schmidt and I quarrelled in August, when we practically parted. Schmidt began then already to show signs that St. Elizabeth was with him and he wanted to become a second Jesus. I called him crazy and he got sore at me."

Muret Fled From England.

A cable despatch to THE SUN from London says that Dr. Muret is a fugitive from English justice. He went under various names there. He was summoned to Bow street police court in 1911 for misrepresenting himself as a qualified physician, calling himself Stein, but fled to France without answering the summons.

While Muret was in London he taught languages, sometimes as an employee of a teaching bureau and at others acting for himself. He used the name of Ernest Vera Harris, who wrote letters to Muret in New York, and her mother, who have been living in Chelsea for two years, have gone to Dover, saying they were going for a fortnight's vacation. They left some clothes and an address at Dover which the police there say does not exist. The landlady of the Chelsea lodgings says Vera is 17 years old, she never had a sweetheart so far as she knew and neither she nor her mother ever received any letters from America.

Muret has been traced to various addresses in London. The latest was at 19 Westmoreland place, whose landlady refuses to have seen him in London within six months. On the other hand, the officials of the medical associations who tried to prosecute him in Bow street police court believe he has never been in British territory since that time.

Said He Was Schmidt's Son.

The police discovered yesterday a fourth place which Schmidt used in his crime operations. It was at 124 West Eighty-fourth street. Mrs. Manser, who rented a room there to Schmidt, was worrying last night because she had forgotten to tell Inspector Faure that when Schmidt went to this room he sometimes brought with him a five-year-old boy.

Mrs. Manser said last night that Schmidt had a five-year-old boy with him, who he said was his son. She asked the lad his name and he replied: "August Van Dyke."

Van Dyke was the name under which Schmidt rented the room, and it was the same alias he used at 68 Bradhurst avenue, where he killed Anna Ammiller, and at 2542 Eighth avenue, where he took baby clothing made by his victim.

"It was in January that he rented the room," said Mrs. Manser. "I think it was from January 4 to January 18. One day he brought a boy with him, but he looked like Schmidt in fact there was a striking resemblance. I remarked what a healthy looking little fellow he was and his father said the boy lived in the country and he mentioned New Jersey. I don't remember if he mentioned any particular town. The boy was nice looking, a little shy and spoke very low, and was apparently well cared for. He was well dressed."

Never Slept in Room.

"He never slept in his room at all and never came at night. It was the smallest room I had, with no wardrobe, but with a chiffonier and a chest of drawers. That was all. I'm not in much. He paid \$2 a week for the room. He had no baggage whatever."

"He told me he was out of the city a good deal, and from that I inferred that he was a travelling salesman. He seemed to come in only for his mail. He got a number of letters and a package of shoes at one time. One of the letters I saw. It was a medical circular or some such thing."

"He probably came only four or five times while I was here and a couple of times when I was out. It was always in the morning or the afternoon, and he seldom stayed more than half an hour or an hour. I didn't see him when he left, but he left the keys with somebody else. He came before the first week was up and paid for a second week. Then he left before that week was up. Some letters came for him after he had left and the janitor sent them back to the post office."

Had No Visitors.

"He never had any visitors. Anna Ammiller or anybody else. There were no urban, polished and dignified—everything that would make a gentleman. I never saw him without his overcoat. He wore a black overcoat and a white muffler and a derby hat. He once said, 'I'm a real Dutchman.' I took it from that that he was from Holland. I read of the Van Dyke in the papers in connection with the murder and then saw his picture. I noticed the resemblance. He had big, full eyes, as in the photograph."

It was said that several women had been smitten with Schmidt while he had

ANOTHER NEW COMET FOUND.

Prof. Barnard Says It Is Like an Asteroid, but Has a Tail.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Another new comet, the second to be discovered this month—has been located definitely in the constellation Pisces, west of the star Omega, said Prof. E. F. Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., today. Prof. Barnard calls the visitor "a remarkable celestial body." It was discovered on September 8 by Neujmin, a European astronomer. The first comet was found by the Rev. Joel Maccall on September 1.

Prof. Barnard says that the comet appears like an asteroid, defined by astronomers as "a starlike body," but has a nebulous appendage extending to the east. This distinguishes it from ordinary asteroids.

The new comet will not become visible to the naked eye, but may be seen through a five inch telescope. It differs from the Metcalf comet in being periodic; that is, it will return at stated intervals.

CAN FREEZE OUT MAY FEVER.

Refrigeration Also Can Prevent Fraying of Collars, Says Lecturer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Refrigeration may be used to cure may fever and to prevent collars and cuffs from getting ragged edges by cooling them in the ironing room was the information given to delegates to the International Congress on Refrigeration here today by S. S. Van der Vaart of Chicago, who spoke on the growth of the refrigeration industry in America.

He cited that other uses to which refrigeration is put include: Extracting gasoline from natural gas, testing delicate machinery, fighting destructive insect pests on fruit trees and vines, preserving delicate ferns, fruit and grain seeds and prolonging animal hibernation.

"JOKER" SPREADS STORY THAT METZ WAS DEAD

Dozen Undertakers Await Congressman's Train—He Escapes Them.

When Congressman Herman A. Metz stepped off the Pennsylvania Railroad's Washington express at 8:07 o'clock last night he passed two rolling chairs, two stretchers, a mattress, pillows and four uniformed undertaker's assistants, who had been waiting to take his body to their establishment.

The attendants and stretchers were there because some would-be joker called up Mrs. Metz at her home in Brooklyn and the Congressman's office and said that he had been stricken with heart disease on the train.

When Mr. Metz got off the train he was met by men from the office of his company, the Farberweck-Hoechst Company, at 122 Hudson street, who grabbed him and wanted to know how he felt.

When Mr. Metz learned of the rumors he hurried to Brooklyn to reassure his wife and thus escaped questioning by twenty or more reporters and several undertakers.

The undertaker's assistants and J. F. McGowan, assistant manager of the Frank E. Campbell Undertaking Company in West Twenty-third street, went to the Pennsylvania station in response to a telephone message received about 6:30 o'clock to the effect that Mr. Metz was dead or dying on a train which would arrive from Washington.

Metz stepped to the station in an automobile ambulance with stretchers and rolling chairs. Before the Congressional Limited came at 9:30 o'clock six more undertakers along Tenth avenue had heard the rumor and sent men to the station.

When he was not found on the Congressional Limited all waited for the Washington Express, which got in at 11:15. Still no Mr. Metz. Then with one accord the undertakers, who had been growing uneasy, walked out of the station with their hands behind their backs, admiring the ceiling. That broke up Mr. Metz's reception party and everybody left.

Mrs. Metz said last night that the Congressman arrived on the 8 o'clock train, and was perfectly well. She said that Mr. Metz was surprised to see so many persons waiting for him at the station, but did not stop to find out what they wanted, as he had hurried home to reassure her that he was well.

"I think it was carrying a joke too far," said Mrs. Metz indignantly, "and I think the person who would do such a thing and shock a whole family so badly should be shot."

SOLDIER CULPRIT SOUGHT.

He Attacked on Fishers Island Aged Woman Who May Die.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 18.—Six hundred soldiers, representing half a dozen companies of the United States Artillery Corps stationed at Fort Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y., were called together unexpectedly after noon today by Col. Davis in an endeavor to ascertain who was guilty of an assault upon Mrs. Emily Sears, 73 years old, who has lived on the island for about thirty-five years.

Mrs. Sears and her two grandchildren were alone in the Sears homestead when a soldier appeared and attacked the woman, strangling and assaulting her. The cries and shouts of the grandchildren attracted Ordnance Machinist Baker and upon his appearance the soldier dashed through a rear door and ran to a neighboring swamp, where he hid. Baker telephoned to Col. Davis and a guard was sent immediately to search for the missing soldier. Orders were issued also to round up every soldier on the island to ascertain who was missing without leave of absence and to watch for a soldier with damp clothing or muddy shoes.

Of the several hundred soldiers examined every one passed muster, but the investigation is still in progress. It was reported that two soldiers under suspicion are confined in the guardhouse.

Mrs. Sears when found by Baker was unconscious and physicians say that owing to her advanced age she may not recover.

PRINCESS, POILED IN LOVE, KILLS HERSELF

Member of German Nobility Forbidden to Wed Berlin Banker.

FATHER ONCE A WAITER

Prince Wilhelm of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach Worked Here at Odd Jobs.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 18.—Princess Sophia, the only daughter of Prince Wilhelm of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, killed herself with a revolver in her room in her father's castle here last night. The act is supposed to have been caused by melancholia, brought on because of the apparently insurmountable obstacles to her marriage to the man of her choice and the hopeless, loveless future before her.

The Princess, who was 25 years of age, was in love with the young Baron Hans von Bleichroeder, son of the head of the famous banking house of Berlin. His father was ennobled for valuable financial services to the empire and is one of the most influential financiers in Germany. The story of their love has been rumored for some time and it was said that the young Baron returned her affection; in fact they were betrothed.

The romance was shattered, however, by the opposition on the part of the family of the Princess. There have been vague rumors of violent scenes in the family of the young woman. The Princess made tearful, pathetic and hysterical appeals for permission to marry the man of her heart, but her relatives remained immovable.

Grand Duke Opposed Marriage.

The rock in the path of the happiness of the Princess is said to have been the Grand Duke Ernst of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the head of the house, who is said to have declared his unalterable opposition to the marriage not so much because the Baron was beneath the Princess in rank as because the young man's father is a Jew who has refused to renounce his creed.

The father of the Princess, Prince Wilhelm, is said to have been won over to her side, but as he has little means of his own and lives on the appanage granted him by the Grand Duke Ernst his consent to his daughter's marriage to the Baron might have resulted in his allowance being stopped.

It was given out early this morning that the Princess had been found dead in her room and that she had died of heart disease. Rumors that she had committed suicide soon began to circulate, which, while no official statement was made, were confirmed by well informed persons who are close to the family.

According to the story told by these people the Princess bade the family good-night as usual shortly before midnight and retired to her apartments. A few minutes later a shot was heard and the Princess was found dead on the floor of her room with a pistol in her hand and a hole in her forehead.

Brother in Various Scrapes.

A brother of the Princess, the Count von Ostheim, had to leave here and go to London because of his marriage to an actress and various scrapes in which he was involved. He got into a row with a court in London shortly after his arrival at the English capital. He gave up his title of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and her presumptive to the grand duke's son. On account of troubles to a crack Berlin regiment, but was a notorious spendthrift and soon became involved in the meshes of the law. He tried to retrieve his fortune by a rich alliance and was afterward married to Princess of Greece and who got her wealth from the money her father derived as part owner of the gaming tables at Monte Carlo.

After he had been deprived of his honors and his title and shipped to London Count von Ostheim married in London an Italian chorus girl known as Wanda Zalters, who had won a prize as a beauty in Milan. He was a conspicuous figure with his wife at the New York Horse show of 1900. His wife afterward got a divorce from him in the Paris courts.

Her Father Was New York Waiter.

The career of the father of the Princess, Prince Wilhelm, was almost as stormy as that of his son. On account of his troubles he spent some years in the United States under an assumed name. He served in the Foreign Legion of the Dutch army in Sumatra. In the United States he earned his living under the name of William Rohde. He worked as riding master, clerk, book agent and waiter, but he was overtaken by illness in New York and his relatives brought him home. Then he married the Princess Gertrude of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who was a daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

Albert, a Lieutenant in the Cuirassiers, is now the heir presumptive to the Grand Duke, as the father is excluded from the succession because of his unpopularity.

Young Baron Visited New York.

Baron Hans von Bleichroeder was in New York three years ago studying the New York banks. The young man, who was said at that time to be heir to \$100,000, kept his identity secret for ten months to all except his most intimate friends and spent all of his time in studying finance. Four barons and a count attended a farewell informal dinner in his honor at the Hotel Brevoort before he left for home. Some one chaffed the Baron with having concealed his identity because of his fear that some designing American heiress might ensnare him. He denied this and added:

"I have visited in Newport, Chicago and New York, where I met many beautiful American women, but I am returning now to Europe without being engaged. I like American women immensely. In fact there is only one other place in the world where the girls can be compared with the girls here as regards beauty, charm and smart appearance, and that is Paris."

GOVERNOR'S IMPEACHMENT TRIAL OPENS; FOUR SENATORS ARE TO BE CHALLENGED; STRONG BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

Ex-Senator Brackett Shows Power of Court to Try Governor.

"HE COMMITTED CRIME"

Brief Says Election Cannot Be Condonement of Perjury.

CITES THE BARNARD CASE

Justice Was Impeached and Convicted in Second Term for Offences in First.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The brief of counsel for the managers of the Assembly who are prosecuting Gov. William Sulzer before the high court of impeachment declares that "wickedness in a candidate is surely inherited by the official as an hereditary taint by the child from the parent" and that "misconduct as a candidate corrupts public duty in office."

It is pointed out that the sworn statement of election receipts and expenditures required by the corrupt practices law has been prefixed to public office and that this is "what we may call an official vestibule, so placed that a person entering into the office must pass through it." The brief says:

"He is certainly subject to the direction of the law from the moment he is nominated. By this corrupt practices legislation the position of a candidate is legally indissolubly linked with that of the official. It is as much required that he shall make this statement of the amounts received by him and the expenditures as it is required that he shall take the official oath as Governor when inaugurated. The one cannot be separated from the other and one is as positive a direction as the other."

"The making of a false statement of receipts and expenditures is just as much a violation of duty and the commission of a crime as is the violation of the official oath taken by induction into office. He who deliberately fills out a false statement in November is not fitted, nor fit, for public office in January; he who commits larceny in October may not be entrusted with the responsibilities of high office three months later."

"The World Hates a Liar."

"In all this there is nothing of effort to convict William Sulzer of lying. The world hates a liar, but it is not for lying that we ask the conviction of William Sulzer. He is charged with filing a false certificate of contributions made to him, in doing so he violated the law and committed a crime."

These quotations are the conclusions of an exhaustive brief prepared by counsel for the Assembly managers by Edward Truman Brackett and endorsed by the associate counsel, Alton B. Parker, John B. Stanchfield, Isidor J. Kresel, Eugene Latham Richards and Hiram C. Todd, and mainly upon these conclusions is the high court of impeachment asked to convict William Sulzer and remove him from the office of Governor of the State.

"The articles here charge impeachable offences—if proven as set out in the brief—of a nature which, in the opinion of the court, justify the opening sentence of the brief, which declares that each of the eight articles of the impeachment shall be the eighth charge (Gov. Sulzer with crimes; the second with two crimes, with filing a false report and with perjury in swearing to its correctness."

Brief Covers Broad Ground.

"We are not now arguing the completeness or the sufficiency of form of the articles," says the brief, "but the broader question of what constitutes impeachable offences, and whether, the form of the articles being held good on that point, the facts being proved, William Sulzer is guilty of offences for which impeachment may be had."

This brief was prepared with a view of giving an exhaustive review of impeachments of the past to aid the court in passing upon objections which might be raised by counsel for Gov. Sulzer at the outset of the trial. After reviewing these authorities counsel for the board of managers says:

"It is manifest, on both reason and authority, overwhelming authority, that impeachable offences are not limited to indictable crimes, but that impeachment may be had, not only for statutory crimes but for anything in the nature of crime that demonstrates unfitness to exercise the functions of office, anything that evidences unfitness to associate with decent people, who must meet the officials doing the work of the State."

"Such is the impeachment articles, certainly in all save the eighth, crime is charged—perjury, larceny, violation of the election law and of the criminal code—all matters punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, which brings them exactly within the definition of crime."

Offensive, Not Impeachable.

"This is no trial for disgusting manners, nor for lack of dignity, nor for immeasurable boasting—all of these may be offensive to the last degree, but they are not in the charge here, nor impeachable. The defendant is charged with crimes. So the controversy that has raged round the point whether crime must be charged against the offender, or a mere violation of duty, positive or negative, sufficient to convict is not here at all."

"The defence, however, rests, in large part at least, upon the proposition that while crimes are charged against the de-

Points in Prosecution's Brief Against Impeached Governor

Impeachable offences are not limited to indictable crimes. Impeachment may be had for anything in the nature of crime that demonstrates unfitness to exercise the functions of office.

It was contemplated that a criminal holding office should first be impeached and convicted and thereby stripped of his official influence and power to thus acquit himself by the methods stated (removing the District Attorney who prosecuted him; the Judge who sentenced him, and finally pardoning himself).

What is the result of holding that a person guilty of, for example, perjury, who, successfully concealing his criminality, chances to be elected Governor of the State, is immune from prosecution or proceeding to remove his baleful presence from the Executive Chamber and residence?

There is little support in the precedents for any such doctrine as this, that an election to office after the commission of the crime for which impeachment is sought is condonation of such crime.

In the Barnard case the Justice was impeached and convicted during his second term upon articles charging offences committed in his first.

The Constitution and laws of New York recognize the principle that personal crime may create a personal disqualification, although the particular offence may be totally disconnected with the office.

They do not limit the range of impeachable acts, omissions or defaults which may work such disqualification on any term of office or to any time or place. The world hates a liar, but it is not for lying that conviction of William Sulzer is asked. He is charged with filing a false certificate of contributions made to him. In doing so he violated the law and committed a crime.

JEWES ON EAST SIDE PRAY FOR SULZER

Believe Accused Governor Is Martyr: Revolt Against Tammany Accusers.

The East Side is praying for Sulzer. Stand some afternoon this week in front of any one of fifty synagogues and watch the old men climb the steps and go inside to pray for the man who has told them again and again that he is their defender.

Those who heard Sulzer's speeches night after night during the campaign remember how he used to say:

"To-night 5,000,000 Jews in Russia are praying for William Sulzer."

And now, when Sulzer is fighting for his honor, New York Hebrews are going to their synagogues to do what Sulzer said so many times the Jews were doing in Russia.

They still believe he is their defender. All through Sulzer's term as Governor men from the East Side of New York have gone to Albany for a talk with him. In the Executive Chamber, where Sulzer used to do most of his talking, you could see almost any afternoon a group of Easterners waiting with petitions. The Governor would meet them, shake them solemnly by the hand and assure them that he would do just as they asked.

Pictured Sulzer as Martyr.

In most cases a promise was enough. The East Siders in their long coats and flat hats would come back to New York satisfied that their grievances would be attended to by the man who protected them in Congress.

So over since the Tammany Assemblymen and Senators began to muster their evidence against Sulzer the East Side has been in a ferment. The Yiddish newspapers have pictured Sulzer a martyr. The people look upon him as another Dreyfus. Even in the districts where the Tammany control has been beyond dispute the feeling of revolt has grown.

Charles F. Murphy and the Tammany leaders have begun to wonder whether they can keep their voters in line for the coming municipal election.

As far as the East Side is concerned it will not make much difference whether Sulzer is acquitted or not.

Won't Believe Testimony.

"If the Governor is vindicated the East Side will make a hero of him," said Dr. William I. Stirovich, who got up the Sulzer birthday dinner last March, "and if he is found guilty the people will say he is a martyr. They simply won't believe the testimony. They will say it was framed up against him."

"The effect of the whole thing is that the Assemblymen and Senators who voted against him will have the fight of their lives to retain their districts. As it looks now, they won't be elected, no matter what happens. Of course, it would be better for the organization if he is acquitted, for then the feeling may die away. But if he is convicted the men who voted against him will be held up as his executioners."

Perhaps the feeling will spend itself on the candidates for the Assembly, who come up for reelection this fall. The strength of the organization at the primaries was such that all who came up for renomination won places on the ticket, but at the election a different story may be told.

Mayor Gaynor was the favorite of the three candidates for Mayor. There was no sentiment for John Purroy Mitchell. Now that the Mayor is dead, Judge McCall will fall heir perhaps to his support among the Hebrews, even though he is the candidate of Tammany Hall. He is known as a Sulzer appointee and the East Side papers have told it whenever Mr. McCall went to Albany to see the Governor. When they vote for him, they will do it not because he is a Democrat, but because he is Sulzer's friend.

But meanwhile the synagogues have their crowds of worshippers, and wherever the six pointed star overlooks an East Side street, old men are praying for William Sulzer.

GARRISON GOES TO JAIL FOR CONTEMPT

Recalcitrant Witness Finally Goads Assembly Into Action Against Him.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—While the Assembly was waiting from 11 P. M. till the early morning hours in hopes of getting the necessary votes for additional articles of impeachment against Gov. Sulzer, James C. Garrison wandered into the Chamber. Mr. Garrison is a reporter who used to hand out statements in the Executive Chamber calling the Governor's enemies "ruffians" and worse. He has refused to answer questions about a report credited to him that four Assemblymen were coerced into voting for the original impeachment articles.

Assemblymen Levy, Gibbs, McEllisott, Hinman and others killed time by making speeches for, about and to Garrison, some in sorrow and some in anger. Mr. Garrison laughed and was defiant. Finally a resolution adjudging Garrison in contempt was passed and Sergeant-at-Arms Betts took him before the bar of the Assembly.

"The Assembly, jealous of its honor and integrity, will ask you one question through the Speaker of the House," said Speaker Smith. "Did you say to any one to your knowledge votes were purchased to pass the impeachment resolution in the Assembly?"

"I am sorry, Mr. Speaker. I am not in a position to answer that question," replied Garrison.

"You can answer that question, yes or no," said Speaker Smith.

"I can answer no question until the Assembly permits me to have my counsel here," replied Garrison.

"We are giving you a chance to clear yourself up if you only understood the question," said Speaker Smith.

"I think it is for the Assembly to question itself; not for me to clear myself," retorted Garrison defiantly, and at this a murmur of disapproval was heard from the Assemblymen and Majority Leader Levy said:

"It moves that Garrison be held in the custody of the sergeant at arms awaiting the action of the House and I will immediately draft and introduce a resolution providing for his being locked up in the Albany county penitentiary until he purges himself of contempt."

At 12:35 A. M. the Assembly took a short recess to permit Mr. Levy to draw up his resolution and Garrison was taken in charge by the sergeant at arms.

To the Penitentiary.

It was 2:15 A. M. before the Assembly session was resumed and Chairman Levy introduced the resolution to imprison Garrison in the Albany penitentiary. It directs the delivery of Garrison into the hands of the Sheriff of Albany county, who is to keep him confined in the Albany county penitentiary "until the final adjournment of the present session of the Legislature unless sooner discharged by order of the Assembly."

Upon a slow rollcall the resolution was adopted by a vote of ayes 89, noes 3. Schupp, Gibbs and Knott voting in the negative. At 2:32 A. M. the Assembly adjourned until noon on Friday.

The sergeant-at-arms ordered an automobile to take Garrison to the penitentiary, which is off Delaware avenue, about twenty minutes walk from the Capitol building.

At 2:55 A. M. Speaker Smith signed Garrison's commitment to the penitentiary and Garrison was started for jail in the automobile, where he was received by the Sheriff.

Garrison can be kept in jail if such a resolution is adopted until the Legislature adjourns, and from the present outlook the Legislature is to remain in session for the balance of the year.

Cut fruits, jellies, water ices made delicious with Mr. Rogers' AUGUSTUS SYRUP—Ad.

Forty-eight Senators and Nine Court of Appeals Judges Sit.

SULZER NOT PRESENT

His Counsel's Protests Wait on Adoption of Rules To-day.

SESSION OF 55 MINUTES

Presiding Judge Cullen Is Dominant Figure in High Court.

ADMINISTERS SOLEMN OATH

Proceedings in Senate Chamber Are Marked by Great Dignity and Quiet.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—In fifty-five tense minutes, half of which were consumed in swearing in its members, the high court of impeachment was organized to-day to try William Sulzer. To-night both sides are preparing for the long argument as to the right to try him, probably coming to-morrow, and which will precede the taking of testimony.

The court adjourned to-day after appointing a committee on rules and procedure. In the brief, rapidly moving, solemnly picturesque session which began at noon and ended at 12:55 o'clock, it was made plain in two